

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

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1. A developer, comprising:

a base toner containing at least a binding
resin and a coloring agent; and

inorganic fine particles;

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wherein the base toner satisfies $105 \leq \text{SF-1} \leq$

130 and $120 \leq \text{SF-2} \leq 180$,

wherein $\text{SF-1} = ((\text{absolute maximum length of a particle of the base toner})^2 / \text{area of the particle of the base toner}) \times (\pi/4) \times 100$,

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wherein $\text{SF-2} = (\text{peripheral length of the particle of the base toner})^2 / (\text{area of the base toner}) \times (1/4\pi) \times 100$,

wherein the inorganic fine particles have an
average particle diameter that ranges between 30nm to

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160 nm.

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2. The developer as claim in claim 1, wherein

the inorganic fine particles are formed as silica.

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3. The developer as claimed in claim 1,
wherein the inorganic fine particles are applied with a
sol-gel technique and are thereby formed as spherical
shaped hydrophobic silica fine particles.

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4. The developer as claimed in claim 1,
15 wherein the developer contains further inorganic fine
particles having an average particle diameter which is
smaller than the inorganic fine particles.

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5. The developer as claimed in claim 1,
wherein the developer is combined with a magnetic
particle to function as a carrier.

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6. An image forming apparatus, comprising:
- 5 a developer for developing an electrostatic latent image formed on an electrostatic latent image carrier body to form a toner image;
- a transfer unit for transferring the toner image to a transfer medium;
- 10 wherein the developer includes a further developer and a carrier,
- wherein the further developer has a base toner containing at least a binding resin and a coloring agent, and inorganic fine particles,
- 15 wherein the carrier has a magnetic particle,
- wherein the base toner satisfies $105 \leq SF-1 \leq 130$ and $120 \leq SF-2 \leq 180$,
- wherein $SF-1 = ((\text{absolute maximum length of a particle of the base toner})^2 / \text{area of the particle of the base toner}) \times (\pi/4) \times 100$,
- 20 wherein $SF-2 = (\text{peripheral length of the particle of the base toner})^2 / (\text{area of the base toner}) \times (1/4\pi) \times 100$,
- wherein the inorganic fine particles have an
- 25 average particle diameter that ranges between 30nm to

160 nm.

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7. The image forming apparatus as claimed in claim 6, wherein the inorganic fine particles are formed as silica.

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8. The image forming apparatus as claimed in claim 6, wherein the inorganic fine particles are applied with a sol-gel technique and are thereby formed as spherical shaped hydrophobic silica fine particles.

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9. The image forming apparatus as claimed in claim 6, wherein the developer contains further inorganic fine particles having an average particle diameter which is smaller than the inorganic fine particles.

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5 10. The image forming apparatus as claimed in
claim 6, wherein the developer is combined with a
magnetic particle to function as a carrier.

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11. The image forming apparatus as claimed in
claim 6, wherein the developer includes a plurality of
colors.

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12. A process cartridge, comprising:
20 a charge unit charging a photoconductor;
 an exposure unit exposing light to the
photoconductor to form an image on the photoconductor;
 a development unit developing the image formed
on the photoconductor with a developer;
25 a transfer unit transferring the image formed

on the photoconductor to a transfer medium;

a cleaning unit cleaning the transfer unit;

wherein the developer includes a further
developer and a carrier,

5 wherein the further developer has a base toner
containing at least a binding resin and a coloring agent,
and inorganic fine particles,

wherein the carrier has a magnetic particle,

wherein the base toner satisfies of $105 \leq SF-1$
10 ≤ 130 and $120 \leq SF-2 \leq 180$,

wherein $SF-1 = ((\text{absolute maximum length of a particle of the base toner})^2 / \text{area of the particle of the base toner}) \times (\pi / 4) \times 100$,

wherein $SF-2 = (\text{peripheral length of the particle of the base toner})^2 / (\text{area of the base toner}) \times$
15 $(1/4 \pi) \times 100$,

wherein the inorganic fine particle has an
average particle diameter that ranges between 30nm to
160 nm.

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13. The process cartridge as claimed in claim
25 12, wherein the inorganic fine particles are formed as

silica.

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14. The process cartridge as claimed in claim 12, wherein the inorganic fine particles are applied with a sol-gel technique and are thereby formed as spherical shaped hydrophobic silica fine particles.

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15. The process cartridge as claimed in claim 12, wherein the developer contains further inorganic fine particles having an average particle diameter which is smaller than the inorganic fine particles.

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16. The process cartridge as claim in claim 12, wherein the developer is combined with a magnetic particle to function as a carrier.

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17. A image forming method, comprising the
5 steps of:
charging a photoconductor;
exposing light to the photoconductor to form
an image on the photoconductor;
developing the image formed on the
10 photoconductor with a developer;
transferring the image formed on the
photoconductor to a transfer medium;
wherein the developer includes a further
developer and a carrier,
15 wherein the further developer has a base toner
containing at least a binding resin and a coloring agent,
and inorganic fine particles,
wherein the carrier has a magnetic particle,
wherein the base toner satisfies $105 \leq SF-1 \leq$
20 130 and $120 \leq SF-2 \leq 180$,
wherein $SF-1 = ((\text{absolute maximum length of a}$
 $\text{particle of the base toner})^2 / \text{area of the particle of the}$
 $\text{base toner})^2 \times (\pi / 4) \times 100$),
wherein $SF-2 = (\text{peripheral length of the}$
25 $\text{particle of the base toner} / \text{area of the base toner}) \times (1/4$

$\pi) \times 100,$

wherein the inorganic fine particles have an average particle diameter that ranges between 30nm to 160 nm.

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18. The image forming method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the inorganic fine particles are formed as silica.

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19. The image forming method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the inorganic fine particles are applied with a sol-gel technique and are thereby formed as spherical shaped hydrophobic silica fine particles.

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20. The image forming method as claim in claim 17, wherein the developer contains further

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inorganic fine particles having an average particle diameter which is smaller than the inorganic fine particles.

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21. The image forming method as claim in
claim 17, wherein the developer is combined with a
10 magnetic particle to function as a carrier.